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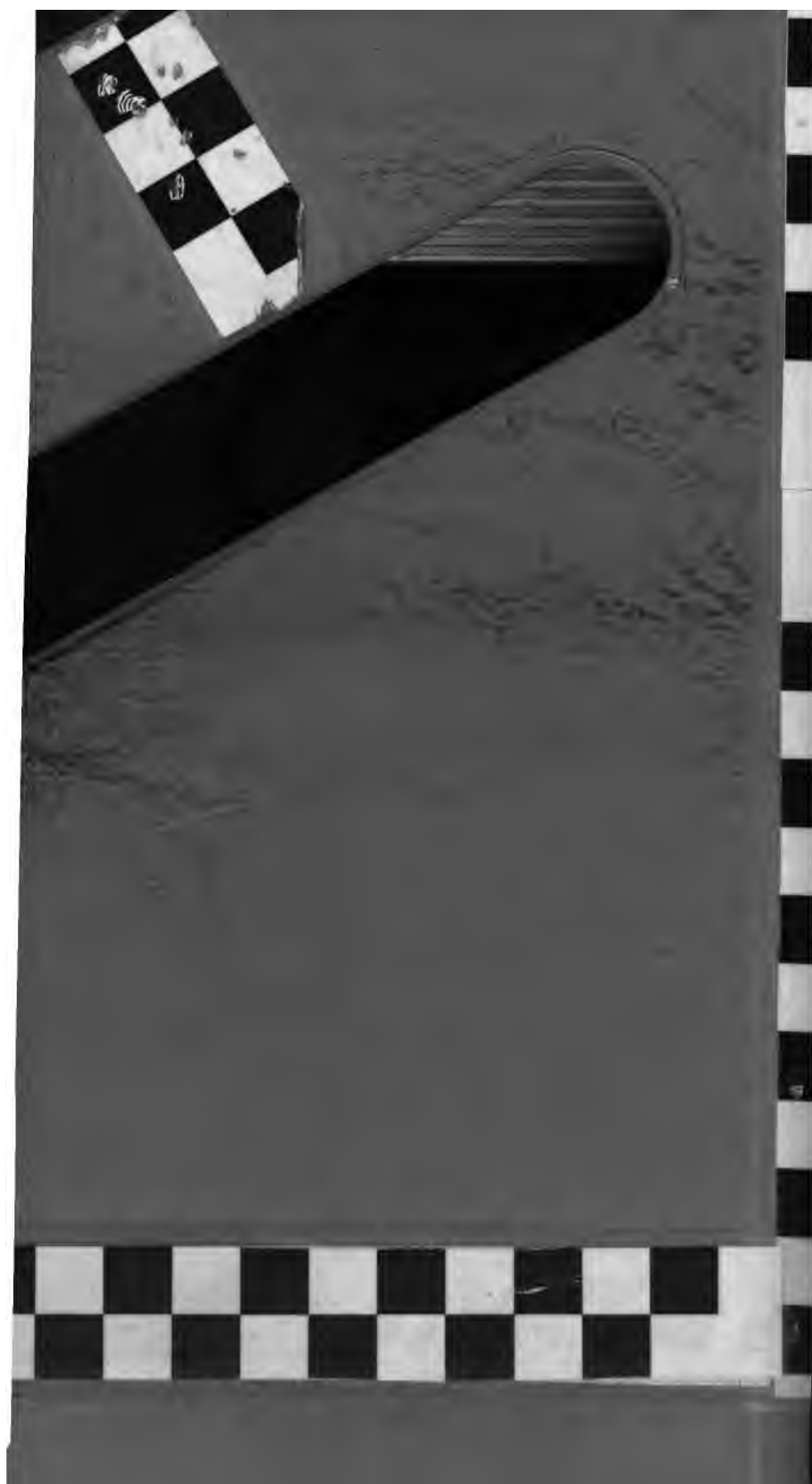
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Less than one-sixteenth of the votes cast elected a majority of the Representatives.	Even when votes were counted to elect it took over eight times as many to elect a minority of the Representatives as it did the majority.	A change of less than 1% of the votes from those elected, to the candidates in the same district, who received the next highest vote, would have elected a new majority for those otherwise defeated.	A change from elected to defeated candidates of a slight fraction over 1% would have elected a new House.	In 128 small towns two-fifths of the vote cast elected a majority of the Representatives.	In the same 128 towns, the following additional three-fifths of the votes were cast.	In the same 128 towns more votes were cast for defeated candidates than served to elect a majority of the Representatives.	A change of less than 2% of the total vote cast, from elected to defeated candidates, in the same 128 towns, would have elected 128 new men from those otherwise defeated.	Population of the said 128 towns, slightly over one-quarter of the population of the state.	Republican Votes. 1 Representative for each 893 votes.	Democratic Votes. 1 Representative for each 2,708 votes.
353	353	98	353	314	314	98	2,626	353	314	
100	100	100	100	354	354	100	2,637	354	354	
321	321	112	321	196	196	112	2,637	321	194	
327	327	117	327	327	327	117	2,678	327	327	
318	318	18	318	284	284	18	2,785	318	284	
365	365	60	365	525	525	60	2,977	365	473	
373	373	74	373	373	373	74	2,828	373	373	
335	335	20	335	557	557	20	2,904	335	557	
344	344	43	344	344	344	43	2,968	344	344	
303	303	47	303	232	232	47	2,997	303	211	
331	331	67	331	212	212	67	3,116	331	331	
410	410	114	410	184	184	114	3,214	410	184	
407	407	92	407	225	225	92	3,300	407	407	
303	303	11	303	159	159	11	3,327	303	303	
317	317	80	317	159	159	80	3,331	317	159	
437	437	116	437	159	159	116	3,424	437	401	
483	483	145	483	606	606	145	3,448	483	483	
433	433	162	433	606	606	162	3,490	433	111	
363	363	24	363	606	606	24	3,541	363	598	
403	403	62	403	650	650	62	3,614	403	403	
491	491	64	491	650	650	64	3,783	491	491	
504	504	110	504	666	666	110	4,297	504	504	
442	442	107	442	230	230	107	4,804	442	230	
425	425	6	425	414	414	6	5,706	425	414	
401	401	23	401	666	666	23	6,406	401	666	
415	415	26	415	455	455	26	8,442	415	455	
281	281	36	281	295	295	36	8,899	281	281	
295	295	112	295	208	208	112		295	208	
429	429	116	429	325	325	116		429	407	
437	437	140	437	325	325	140		437	325	
479	479	4	479	325	325	4		479	393	
332	332	140	332	218	218	140		332	503	
503	503	186	503	218	218	186		503	539	
539	539	174	539	671	671	174		539	564	
564	564	57	564	449	449	57		564	429	
429	429	89	429	651	651	89		429	628	
449	449	127	449	537	537	127		449	478	
476	476	89	476	772	772	89		476	224	
514	514	112	514	498	498	112		514	651	
537	537	36	537	511	511	36		537	587	
412	412	58	412	678	678	58		412	341	
448	448	106	448	719	719	106		448	334	
526	526	134	526	945	945	134		526	596	
546	546	71	546	524	524	71		546	596	
435	435	11	435	385	385	11		435	772	
498	498	163	498	493	493	163		498	489	
571	571	203	571	854	854	203		571	511	
647	647	112	647	678	678	112		647	852	
511	511	131	511	719	719	131		511	678	
656	656	145	656	946	946	145		656	479	
678	678	161	678	1,054	1,054	161		678	701	
474	474	231	474	1,064	1,064	231		474	771	
479	479	21	479	1,064	1,064	21		479	445	
711	711	146	711	1,064	1,064	146		711	493	
771	771	198	771	1,064	1,064	198		771	827	
485	485	408	485	1,064	1,064	408		485	834	
493	493	84	493	1,064	1,064	84		493	710	
827	827	107	827	1,064	1,064	107		827	733	
834	834	123	834	1,064	1,064	123		834	733	
710	710	8	710	1,064	1,064	8		710	944	
733	733	91	733	1,064	1,064	91		733	924	
719	719	91	719	1,064	1,064	91		719	924	
733	733	91	733	1,064	1,064	91		733	924	
835	835	91	835	1,064	1,064	91		835	924	
385	385	91	385	1,064	1,064	91		385	924	
699	699	91	699	1,064	1,064	91		699	924	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The 168 Towns in Connecticut, arranged according to Size of Population.	Population of said Towns, Census of 1900.	Representatives in General Assembly, Elected in 1900.	Party to which each Rep. belongs.	Votes which are represented, those they were cast for being elected.	Votes which are not represented, those they were cast for being defeated.	Less than one-half the votes cast elected all but two of the Representatives.	More votes were lost on defeated Candidates than were cast for 250 of the 255 Representatives.
Counties.							168 Representatives, or one from each town, and 40 more than a majority of the House, were elected by less than
Ridgefield F.	2,626	H. P. Bissell..... r.		353	314	353	353
Wethersfield..... H.	2,637	B. W. Sanford..... r.		354	196	354	354
"..... H.	2,637	E. L. Smith..... r.		321	327	321	321
Canton..... H.	2,678	S. F. Willard..... r.		327	318	327	318
Gulford..... N. H.	2,785	F. G. Humphrey..... r.		318	365	318	365
"..... N. H.	2,785	E. M. Leete..... r.		365	373	365	373
Preston..... N. L.	2,807	C. H. Post..... r.		373	335	373	335
"..... N. L.	2,807	G. M. Hyde..... r.		335	344	335	344
Plymouth..... L.	2,828	A. D. Zabriskie..... r.		344	308	344	308
Waterford..... N. F.	2,904	A. S. Gaylord..... r.		308	331	308	331
New Canaan..... F.	2,968	A. H. Lanphere..... d.		331	410	331	410
Windsor Locks..... H.	2,997	J. F. Silliman..... d.		410	303	410	303
Watertown..... F.	3,100	L. C. Seymour..... d.		407	317	407	317
Darien..... F.	3,116	T. M. Hemingway..... d.		303	437	303	437
East Windsor..... H.	3,158	T. Bell..... r.		317	483	317	483
"..... H.	3,158	W. W. Thompson..... r.		437	433	437	433
West Hartford..... H.	3,186	H. A. Middleton..... r.		483	363	483	363
Litchfield..... L.	3,214	C. C. Cook..... r.		433	408	433	408
"..... L.	3,214	F. A. Stoddard..... r.		363	491	363	491
Newtown..... F.	3,276	J. T. Hubbard..... d.		408	504	408	504
"..... F.	3,276	W. J. Brew..... d.		491	442	491	442
Thomaston..... L.	3,300	E. Taylor..... d.		504	425	504	425
Bethel..... F.	3,327	J. S. Eastwood..... r.		442	401	442	401
Farmington..... H.	3,331	G. A. Durant..... r.		425	415	425	415
"..... H.	3,331	A. R. Wadsworth..... r.		401	281	401	281
New Hartford..... L.	3,424	S. Sanford..... r.		415	295	415	295
"..... L.	3,424	M. Wilcox..... r.		281	429	281	429
Berlin..... H.	3,448	G. C. Kellogg..... r.		295	437	295	437
Salisbury..... L.	3,489	M. E. Jacobs..... r.		429	479	429	479
"..... L.	3,489	A. B. Landon..... r.		437	332	437	332
Griswold..... N. L.	3,490	R. Scoville..... r.		479	503	479	503
Suffield..... H.	3,521	A. M. Brown..... r.		332	539	332	539
"..... H.	3,521	C. C. Bissell..... r.		503	564	503	564
Seymour..... N. H.	3,541	F. W. Rising..... r.		539	429	539	429
Windsor..... H.	3,614	S. H. Culver..... r.		564	449	564	449
"..... H.	3,614	A. C. Huntington..... r.		429	476	429	476
Stratford..... F.	3,657	D. E. Phelps..... r.		449	514	449	514
Milford..... N. H.	3,783	H. P. Stagg..... r.		476	537	476	537
"..... N. H.	3,783	E. T. Clark..... r.		514	412	514	412
Portland..... M.	3,856	O. W. Platt..... r.		537	448	537	448
Westport..... F.	4,017	A. N. Shepard..... r.		412	526	412	526
Glastonbury..... H.	4,260	L. Nash..... r.		448	540	448	540
"..... H.	4,260	S. H. Williams..... r.		526	435	526	435
Stafford..... T	4,297	H. A. Kinne..... r.		540	498	540	498
"..... T	4,297	J. H. Reed..... r.		435	571	435	571
Fairfield..... F.	4,489	J. A. Foster..... r.		498	511	498	511
"..... F.	4,489	A. B. Wakeman..... r.		571	511	571	511
Hamden..... N. H.	4,626	E. S. Banks..... r.		647	511	647	511
New Milford..... L	4,804	E. W. Potter..... d.		511	678	511	678
"..... L	4,804	J. E. Hungerford..... r.		656	474	656	474
Plainfield..... W.	4,821	C. M. Beach..... r.		678	479	678	479
"..... W.	4,821	W. Tillinghast..... r.		474	711	474	711
Huntington..... F.	5,572	E. H. Lillibridge..... r.		479	771	479	771
"..... F.	5,572	D. A. Nichols..... r.		711	1,054	711	1,054
Branford..... N. H.	5,706	C. J. Conrad..... r.		771	485	771	485
"..... N. H.	5,706	J. P. Callahan..... d.		485	493	485	493
Southington..... H.	5,890	H. W. Averill..... r.		493	827	493	827
"..... H.	5,890	C. D. Barnes..... r.		827	834	827	834
Groton..... N. L.	5,962	L. V. Walkley..... r.		834	1,064	834	1,064
"..... N. L.	5,962	W. H. Allen..... r.		710	733	710	733
East Hartford..... H.	6,406	G. A. Perkins..... r.		733	719	733	719
"..... H.	6,406	F. Roberts..... r.		719	733	719	733
Thompson..... W.	6,442	C. Merriman..... r.		733	524	733	524
"..... W.	6,442	M. A. Covell..... r.		335		335	

The Constitution also declares that—

“No set of men is entitled to exclusive public privileges from the community.”

But “a set of men” in the town of Union is allowed the privilege from the community of two representatives in the Legislature, while over one-half the towns in the state are excluded from that privilege and limited to only one representative each, yet each one of these towns has a larger population than Union—fifty of them being over twice as large, and one of them over ten times as large.

If 118 votes in Union were justly entitled to elect two representatives, as they did in 1900, and “all men are equal in rights,” why were not 2,785 times as many votes cast in other towns in the state equally entitled to elect 2,785 times two, or 5,570 representatives? In fact, they only elected 253 representatives.

Union has property valued on the grand list at only \$125,487, yet those who cast the 118 votes in Union have more power to tax the owners of property of the other towns in the state which is valued in the same way at \$570,000,000, than voters who cast 1,221 times as many votes for candidates defeated in those towns.

How much better is this than “taxation without representation”?

Careful study of the Connecticut Constitution proves that the citizen, *and not the town*, is the political unit; it proves the sovereignty of the people collectively, and the falsehood of the theory that the state is a federation of towns. Webster vs. Harwinton, 32 Conn. Reports, 137, decided by the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1864.

Voters in small towns, as well as those in large ones, suffer from this evil of unequal representation.

In 128 small towns, containing only a trifle more than one-fourth of the population of the state, less than two-fifths of the votes cast in them (being less than one-tenth of the votes cast in all the towns) elected a majority of the House of Representatives.

What amount of representation and legislative power was left for either the remaining three-fifths of the votes cast in those 128 towns or for the other nine-tenths of the votes cast in the whole state?

The total population of the state is in round numbers
 908 thousand, in 168 towns; of these,
 229 thousand, in 128 small towns, cast
 71,159 votes.
 27,842 of these votes elected 128 representatives, a majority of
 all the representatives elected in the state, while
 43,317 other votes were cast in the same 128 towns, and elected
 only 52 other representatives.
 28,284 of the last named votes, or a larger number than elected

a majority of the whole House of Representatives in said 128 towns, were wasted on defeated candidates.

A careful estimate shows that at the time the present Constitution was adopted, the land within the limits of these 128 towns contained over one-half the population.

Changes in population demand corresponding changes in representation.

At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution the population of the state was less than the present population of the four cities of Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury alone; and the number of unrepresented taxpayers who lost their votes on defeated candidates at the last election (1900) was greater than the total number of voters at the time the present Constitution was accepted by the people.

Less than one-half of the votes cast elected all but two of the representatives; thus only two representatives were left to represent the other votes—though a majority of all the votes cast in the state. Evidently the majority does not rule in Connecticut.

Less than one-sixteenth of the votes cast (a little more than 6 per cent.) elected a majority of the House of Representatives.

Where citizens are equal, 6 per cent. of the votes should only elect 6 per cent. of the representatives, instead of over 50 per cent. as in Connecticut.

Even of votes for successful candidates, eight times as many were cast for 127 representatives as for the other 128, though the latter were a majority of the House of Representatives.

A change of *less than one per cent.* of the votes cast, from a majority of those elected to the defeated candidates in their towns who received the next highest vote, would have defeated them all and elected a new majority in the House of Representatives, composed of the candidates who were defeated.

A change of less than one per cent. of the votes should only change three representatives instead of 128 of them.

A similar change of a little over seven per cent. of the votes would have defeated every one of the present representatives and would have elected their defeated opponents in their place.

A change of seven per cent. of the votes should only make a change of eighteen representatives instead of 255, the whole number of representatives.

Over 23,000 registered voters failed to vote at all, largely influenced, we may fairly infer, by the feeling warranted by the above facts, that such action would probably be futile, and would surely be so if they belonged to the hopeless minority in their respective districts.

Thus much for the House of Representatives. Now for the

SENATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Here the only voters who are represented are those who vote for a senator.

Those who voted for defeated candidates are not represented. No person for whom they voted has a voice in the Senate.

Less than one-half the votes cast for candidates for the present Senate of Connecticut elected all but one of the senators.

37,303 votes elected fourteen senators (one more than a majority), namely, Senators Bradley, Gordon, Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, while a larger number,

38,306 votes, elected only five, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts, Seeley, Kennedy and Burton; and

80,150 were lost on defeated candidates.

Less than one-fifth of the votes cast elected a majority of the senators (thirteen) and thus controls all legislation, while more than twice as many votes were unnecessarily thrown away on defeated candidates.

33,228 votes elected a majority of the senate (thirteen), viz.: Senators Gordon, Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell; while over twice as many votes,

66,589, elected only the remaining minority of eleven senators; and 80,150 votes were wasted on defeated candidates.

More votes were unnecessarily thrown away on defeated candidates than were cast for twenty-one of the twenty-four senators. (See p. 11.)

50,945 votes were cast for all the candidates in twelve districts, and one-half the Senate was elected there, viz.: Senators Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell; while

51,410 votes were cast for all the candidates in three districts, and only one-eighth of the Senate was elected there, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts and Seeley.

There were twenty-one districts in which a less number of votes were cast for the persons elected as senators than were wasted on defeated candidates in twenty-one districts which can be selected. (See p. 11.)

29,548 votes in twelve districts elected Senators Pendleton, Cooper, Allis, T. J. Brown, Brothwell, Wright, C. H. Brown, McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, one-half the senators.

32,422 in four districts elected only one-sixth of the senators, viz.: Senators Bree, Roberts, Seeley and Kennedy.

The definition of a republic given in the Standard Dictionary is: "A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people, and the administration is lodged in officers elected by and *representing* the people."

That means representing the whole people, not a majority or plurality of the people; consequently here is a real, if not a technical, violation of the United States Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 4.

For that section says: "The United States guarantees to every state in the Union a republican form of government."

The animating principle of our constitutions is the political equality of all citizens—the humblest as well as the haughtiest. This, though the essential part of our constitutions, is set at naught, and the whole spirit of the constitutions of the state of Connecticut and of the United States violated, when the system of voting is such that the votes of

1,491 citizens elect Senator Maxwell to represent these citizens in the Senate of Connecticut; and over sixty-five times as many other votes elected only twenty-three senators to represent those who cast them, while over fifty-three times as many votes cast by
80,150 other citizens fail to elect a senator, and consequently these citizens remained altogether unrepresented.

Unless as some (not particularly bright men) claim, a voter is represented by any candidate who may be elected from his district, though he voted against that candidate and detested his principles.

Does an elected rumseller represent the Prohibitionists in his district who did all they could to defeat him; or a Democratic candidate, being elected, represent the Republicans in his district who distrust him; or a Republican who is elected represent the principles of the Democrats in his district who opposed his election by every means in their power?

True representation is not obtained in any such manner.

10,674 votes were cast for a defeated Republican candidate, Mr. Averill, but a total of

9,615 votes elected five other Republicans, viz.:
Senators McDonald, Landon, Pond, Thompson and Maxwell, while

11,542 votes were required to elect Senator Bree, a Democrat.

The Republican votes elected twenty-two senators, an average of

4,479 Republican votes for each Republican senator elected; while the Democratic votes elected only two senators, an average of

39,153 Democratic votes for each Democratic senator elected.

1,491 votes only, elected Senator Maxwell, a Republican. A larger number of votes were cast for each one of seventeen defeated Democratic senatorial candidates, and

60,936 Democratic votes (over forty times as many as elected Senator Maxwell) were wasted on defeated Democratic candidates.

In fact, the Republicans in Connecticut got one representative for every

893 votes cast by their party, while the Democrats only got one representative for each

2,708 votes (over three times as many) cast by their party.

The Republicans got one senator for each

4,479 votes they cast; while the Democrats got only one senator for each

39,153 votes (over eight times as many) cast by their party.

As the result of this there are in the present Senate of Connecticut

2 Democrats and 22 Republicans, instead of

11 Democrats and 13 Republicans, as there would be if the representation were proportional to the whole vote cast for each party in the state; notwithstanding "all men are equal in rights."

On the same principle there should be in the House of Representatives (one member being an independent)—

113 Democrats and 141 Republicans, instead of—

53 Democrats and 201 Republicans, as there now are.

As the Democratic and Republican party managers in Connecticut keep remarkably quiet under such an outrageously unjust and demoralizing condition of affairs without any determined or persistent resolve on their part to remedy the evils, is it not probable that there is a deep and unscrupulous design in this? Does not such acquiescence tend to justify the oft-repeated and constantly growing charge that many of the leaders of both of the larger political parties are organized into a secret order of conspirators against the welfare of the whole people, with the sole object in view of getting control of the offices for their own selfish purposes, and through deals with each other procuring the passage of unjust laws, by venal legislation, so as to divide the spoils among themselves?

Since the days of miracles have passed, the constantly recurring evils of Connecticut railroad legislation alone prove unprincipled design on part of skillful political manipulators, like similar legislation in New York and Philadelphia, effected by unscrupulous political rings in those places.

Less than one-third the votes cast,

98,277, elected 168 representatives, one from each town in the state (forty more than a majority of the House of Representatives) while

144,275 votes were cast for defeated candidates in the same towns.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution" are descendants of a few men of the eighteenth century, who as traitors to England, but as patriots for freedom, had that supreme courage of manhood which enabled them to coolly tie the gallows' halter around their neck, and placing the other end in the hands of Eng-

land—the most powerful nation in the world—defy her to hang them, and with exhaustless bravery, in a seven years' war against the wealthiest nation in the world, veteran European armies, and the Tories in their midst, risk lives and property in resistance to taxation without just representation in the legislative body which taxed them.

To our shame be it said there will never be "Daughters" of men of the nineteenth century who will honor their ancestors for any such noble act, but our pusillanimous submission to taxation by a legislative assembly in which we do not have fair and equal representation, and our lack of forceful and successful resistance to it, are such glaring acts of cowardice and show such want of manhood as will bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of our daughters, and it ought to ours.

The 118 votes in the town of Union which elected two men have as much power to tax the enormous wealth of the people of New Haven as those which elected the two representatives from that city, yet citizens of New Haven who cast 45,207 votes tamely submit to this wrong.

Has the Constitutional Convention or the people of Connecticut the virtue and ability to wipe this foul blot from the fair name of their Commonwealth?

TO THOUGHTFUL MEN AND WOMEN:

Where citizens are equal, if ten men are to select ten representatives, each man ought to select one; if ten thousand are to elect ten representatives, any tenth, that is, each thousand voting alike, ought to elect one.

Yet in Connecticut for years, less than one-fifth the votes cast for senators elected over one-half the Senate.

At the last state election in Connecticut (1900), in round numbers—

33 thousand votes elected a majority (13) of the senators.

66 thousand votes elected a minority (11) of the senators.

80 thousand votes cast at the same election failed to elect a single senator. Also in the Connecticut House of Representatives

144 thousand votes were lost on defeated candidates.

19 thousand votes elected a majority (128) of the members, while—

165 thousand votes were required to elect the remaining 127 representatives, a minority.

The Constitution of Connecticut says: "The citizens have a right to assemble for the common good, and apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance." That right implies that grievances found to exist shall be redressed.

Now is the time for the people of Connecticut to assemble and set forth to the Constitutional Convention in the strongest terms, the danger and guilt of pursuing the present course of unequal representation of the people in the General Assembly,

and petition it for a change which will remedy the evil.

Reference to the definition of a "Convention" (see *Standard Dictionary*) will help the people of Connecticut to understand their just rights, as it may also help the Convention, by showing to all who voted for candidates to that Convention, their right to be represented there by the representatives they voted for, in proportion to the number of votes cast for each.

In this respect the Convention differs from the General Assembly, as its membership under the Constitution is rightly settled by the will of the whole people, with no express constitutional limitations, as in the case of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly has no constitutional right to limit the membership of the Convention. That should be settled by the people when they vote for different candidates in the same town. Each candidate voted for should be recognized as a member in the Convention, with voting power there proportional to the number of votes cast for him; then a majority of such votes of the people so represented would dictate the action of the Convention.

Definition—"A convention is a representative body elected by the people—the whole people, not a majority of the people—to meet at some specified time or place for some specified purpose, and its existence ends with the accomplishment of that purpose." As the Convention is to represent the *whole people* and "all are equal in rights," it follows that the members who represent the greatest number of the people should have the greatest power, and all the people should be equally represented in the Convention in proportion to the number of votes cast for their candidates.

A majority of the citizens in the State have no more right to exclude part of its citizens from being represented in the Constitutional Convention than a majority in a town have to exclude part of its citizens from a town meeting.

Under the terms of the Constitution, no candidate can be rightfully debarred from his right to represent his constituents in that convention if he had any votes cast for him at the election.

The people are supreme in the matter, and there is no legal power to prevent; *even the Convention* has no power to exclude the people's representatives from their body.

For the Constitution of Connecticut also says: "That all political power is inherent in the people, *'not in the towns,'* and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and they (*the people, not the towns*) have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient."

What kind of manhood is it that submits to political wrongs with such a constitution as the people of Connecticut has to govern them?

There are various methods by which an approximately equal and fair representation can be secured, far superior to the grotesque travesty upon popular representation which the antiquated methods now practiced in Connecticut are shown to be.

Far the best and most perfect method is known as the "Gove system," from William H. Gove of Salem, Mass. The complete bill drafted by him for Massachusetts is reprinted in the appendix.

We cannot fully explain it within the limits of this paper, but a book in your and most other public libraries called "Proportional Representation—The Gove System" will explain it.

It is immeasurably superior to the minority representation system in use for electing members of the Legislature of Illinois, or to the proportional representation systems used in either Switzerland or Belgium.

The World's Fair Congress at Chicago recognized the "Gove System," and it is now being strenuously advocated by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada.

A long editorial in the New York Evening Post, and in the Nation of Sept. 16, 1886, explained some of its advantages.

For many years it has been brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts, but the united opposition of the practical politicians of both political parties prevents its passage.

A member of a Massachusetts Legislature who was a very successful "practical" politician, and also an influential party boss, told one of its persistent advocates that the "Gove System of Voting" never would be passed by any Massachusetts Legislature.

Advocate. Why not?

Politician. Because it ought not to pass.

Advocate. But for what reason?

Politician. Because it is not right.

Advocate. In what respect is it wrong?

Politician. Because it compels every candidate to nominate (subject to the approval of the voters on election day) a list of other candidates to whom ineffective votes which are cast for him may be transferred.

Ineffective votes being—

1. Those votes cast for candidates who die after the election.
2. Surplus votes cast for candidates more than were actually needed to elect them.
3. Votes cast for candidates which were not enough to elect them.

Advocate. But the Gove System of voting *does not* COMPEL a candidate to nominate such a list of candidates; he can do it or not, just as he chooses.

Politician. But it is virtual compulsion, for if I do not furnish such a list, the people will not vote for me.

Advocate. Then furnish a list such as the voters want.

Politician. If I do so, I will have to select the very best

Best

candidates in my own party to increase the chances of my own election.

Advocate. Then what harm will it do you ?

Politician. Why, the boys will then go back on me for not putting them on my list.

Advocate. There is nothing to prevent you from putting them on too.

Politician. Of course there is. Such list of nominees will expose all the political deals which have been made, and as the lists have to be *published before election*, the voters will at once see and break up any deals that has been made ; consequently, every sensible legislator will oppose the bill.

VOTE OF CONNECTICUT FOR STATE SENATORS. (1900.)

Names of the Candidates Elected.	Voters who are represented, their candidates being elected.	Voters in the same district who are not represented by their candidates.	Less than one-half the votes elect all but one of the Senators.	More votes were cast for defeated candidates than elected twenty-one of the twenty-four Senators.	And more votes were cast for defeated candidates in 21 districts than elected Senators in 21 districts.	Less than one-fifth of the votes cast elected a majority of the Senators.	Republican votes elected 22 Senators, or one for each 4,479 votes cast.	Democratic votes elected only 2 Senators, or one for each 89,183 votes cast.
	99,817	80,150	88,275	73,461	76,667	33,228	98,551	78,307
Sen. Bree,	11,542	11,181			11,181		10,674	11,542
" Roberts,	7,415	7,526	7,415		7,526		7,415	7,234
" Seeley,	7,399	6,347	7,399		6,347		7,399	6,161
" Kennedy,	6,066	6,004	6,066	6,066	6,004		5,668	6,066
" Burton,	5,884	4,202	5,884	5,884	4,202		5,884	4,074
" Sloper,	5,581	4,012	5,581	5,581	4,012		5,581	3,727
" Kenealy,	4,983	2,817	4,983	4,983	2,817		4,983	2,771
" Lanyon, ...	4,822	4,469	4,822	4,822	4,469		4,822	4,369
" Goodrich, ...	4,422	2,845	4,422	4,422	2,845		4,422	2,698
" Whitlock, ...	4,400	4,079	4,400	4,400	4,079		4,400	3,979
" Bradley, ...	4,075	2,938	4,075	4,075	2,938		4,075	2,844
" Gordon,	3,680	2,333	3,680	3,680	2,333	3,680	3,680	2,253
" Pendleton, ..	3,524	3,045	3,524	3,524	3,045	3,524	3,524	2,906
" Cooper,	3,241	2,700	3,241	3,241	2,700	3,241	3,241	2,607
" Allis,	3,172	2,545	3,172	3,172	2,545	3,172	3,172	2,522
" T. J. Brown, ..	2,533	1,854	2,533	2,533	1,854	2,533	2,533	1,762
" Brothwell, ...	2,530	1,391	2,530	2,530	1,391	2,530	2,530	1,313
" Wright,	2,499	1,501	2,499	2,499	1,501	2,499	2,499	1,448
" C. H. Brown, ..	2,434	1,235	2,434	2,434	1,235	2,434	2,434	1,189
" McDonald, ...	2,279	2,092	2,279	2,279	2,092	2,279	2,279	2,060
" Landon,	2,225	1,551	2,225	2,225	1,551	2,225	2,225	1,534
" Pond,	2,087	1,601	2,087	2,087		2,087	2,087	1,535
" Thompson, ...	1,533	851	1,533	1,533		1,533	1,533	789
" Maxwell,	1,491	1,031	1,491	1,491		1,491	1,491	924
Totals, -	99,817	80,150	88,275	73,461	76,667	33,228	98,551	78,307

99,817
80,150
2 | 179,967
89,983

Analysis of the vote for representatives similar to the above will be found in every public or college library in Connecticut.

All votes of the town council shall be taken by yea and nay, and the town clerk shall place a mark on one of said blanks against the number in the first column opposite the name of every member voting yea, and a mark against the number in the second column opposite the name of every member voting nay. He shall then strike out all other numbers and add those checked to determine the vote.

SECTION 6. Any person who shall pay for any voter except himself the fee for transferring a vote provided in section four, or who shall, in order to aid or promote any such transfer directly or indirectly by himself, or through another person, give, pay, expend or contribute, or promise to give, pay, expend or contribute, any money or valuable thing except the fee required to be paid to the town clerk for the transfer of his own vote, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

SECTION 7. This act shall not be in force except in such towns as shall, at a town meeting called for that purpose, vote to accept it. Any town accepting this act may at any time after one year vote to revoke its acceptance, and this act shall thereafter cease to be in force in such town until again accepted by a vote passed at least one year after the time of such revocation.

No. 25.	No. 25.
<p>CITIZENSHIP Certificate of in the Town of WESTPORT, CONN. 1902.</p> <p><i>The owner reserves the right to transfer this vote at any time from one Selectman (or Alderman) to another, thereby decreasing the voting power of the one and increasing that of the other by one vote.</i></p> <p>VOTING COUPON B. The owner entrusts this vote to</p> <p>Mr. Street, No. Town of as his proxy for the time being.</p> <p>VOTING COUPON A. The owner entrusts this vote to</p> <p>Mr. Street, No. Town of as his proxy for the time being.</p>	<p>VOTING COUPON B. The owner entrusts this vote to</p> <p>Mr. Street, No. Town of as his proxy for the time being.</p> <p>VOTING COUPON A. The owner entrusts this vote to</p> <p>Mr. Street, No. Town of as his proxy for the time being.</p>

To keep record of the votes will only require a day book and ledger account, and the very simplest form of book-keeping; that of a small retail store is vastly more complicated.

If voters so desire, the number of the certificate can be kept secret by sealing them all in blank envelopes and mixing thoroughly.

The transfers can also be made secretly by sending the voting coupons by mail to the new representative, who will surely see to the transfer.

The coupons being arranged in alphabetical order, the transfer of a higher lettered coupon cancels all coupons before it.

Coupons sufficient to allow of an average of one transfer per month between the elections to each voter, would probably answer the most exacting demands. Many would not wish to transfer at all.